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Claims:

1. A method for isolating amplifiable nucleic acids from a solid stool sample, said method comprising the steps of

solublizing said stool sample;

5 mixing the solubilized stool sample with a chaotropic agent;

heating the chaotropic treated solubilized stool sample at about 90°C to about 100°C to produce a lysed cell solution containing a precipitate;

separating the precipitate from the lysed cell solution and treating the lysed cell solution with a protease;

extracting the protease treated lysed cell solution with an organic solvent to produce an aqueous and organic phase; and

recovering the nucleic acids from the aqueous phase.

- 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the amplifiable nucleic acid is DNA,

 the chaotropic agent comprises a detergent, and the method further comprises the step
 of treating the lysed cell solution with an RNase before contacting the lysed cell
 solution with the organic solvent.
- 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the step of separating the precipitate from the lysed cell solution comprises centrifuging the sample at about 400 to about 500g.
 - 4. The method of claim 3 wherein the step of solubilizing the stool sample comprises

dissolving the stool sample in a mixture of alcohol and chloroform;

centrifuging the mixture at about 2000 to about 2200g to separate the mixture into a solid mass and a liquid supernatant;

discarding the supernatent and resuspending the solid mass in an aqueous solvent.

5. The method of <u>claim 4</u> wherein the step of solubilizing the stool sample further comprises rinsing the solid mass with acetone prior to resuspending the

solid mass.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein the aqueous solvent comprises 8M urea and SDS.

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- 7. The method of claim 1 wherein the chaotropic agent comprises a detergent and 8M urea.
- 8. A method for screening for an H. pylori infection in a patient, said method comprising the steps of

obtaining a stool sample from said patient;

solubilizing said stool sample in a solvent comprising an alcohol and chloroform;

centrifuging the solubilized stool sample at about 2000 to about 2200g to separate the mixture into a solid mass and a liquid supernatant;

discarding the supernatant and rinsing the solid mass with acetone;

resuspending the solid mass in a solvent comprising a chaotropic agent to produce a lysed cell solution;

heating the lysed cell solution at about 90°C to about 100°C to produce a heat treated lysed cell solution containing a precipitate;

separating the precipitate from the heat treated lysed cell solution and treating the heat treated lysed cell solution with an enzyme selected from the group consisting of RNases and a proteases to produce an enzyme treated solution;

extracting the enzyme treated solution with an organic solvent to produce an aqueous and organic phase;

recovering the nucleic acid from the aqueous phase;

conducting PCR amplification on said nucleic acid using oligonucleotide primers that are specific for *H. pylori* nucleic acid sequences; and assaying for amplified *H. pylori* nucleic acid sequences.

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9. The method of claim 8 wherein the oligonucleotide probes are complementary to nucleic acid sequences that relate to the virulence of the *H. pylori*

strain.

The method of claim 9 wherein the oligonucleotide probes 10. complementary to nucleic acid sequences encoding the vac A or cag A H. pylori genes.

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A kit for analyzing a stool sample for the presence of H. pylori, said kit 11. comprising

protease K;

an RNase; and

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oligonucleotide primers specific for H. pylori.

- The kit of claim 11 further comprising a chaotropic agent. 12.
- The kit of claim 11 wherein the oligonucleotide primers are 13. complementary to nucleic acid sequences encoding the vac A or cag A genes. 15
 - A method for isolating amplifiable bacterial DNA from a solid stool 14. sample, said method comprising the steps of

solubilizing said stool sample in a solvent comprising an alcohol and chloroform; 20

centrifuging the solubilized stool sample at about 2000 to about 2200g to separate the mixture into a solid mass and a liquid supernatant;

discarding the supernatent and rinsing the solid mass with acetone;

resuspending the solid mass in a solvent comprising a chaotropic agent to produce a lysed cell solution;

heating the lysed cell solution at about 90°C to about 100°C to produce a heat treated lysed cell solution containing a precipitate;

separating the precipitate from the heat treated lysed cell solution and treating the heat treated lysed cell solution with an enzyme selected from the group consisting of RNases and a proteases to produce an enzyme treated solution;

extracting the enzyme treated solution with an organic solvent to produce an aqueous and organic phase; and

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 recovering the DNA from the aqueous phase.

- 15. The method of claim 14 wherein the lysed cell solution is treated with an RNase and a protease.
- 16. The method of claim 14 wherein the step of separating the precipitate from the heat treated lysed cell solution comprises centrifuging the sample at about 400 to about 500g.
- 17. The method of claim 16 wherein the chaotropic agent comprises a detergent and 8M urea.